

MADERO'S PROPERTY ORDERED CONFISCATED

Mexico Is After Rebel Leader—If Revolutionary Movement Fails He Will Not be a Poor Man by Any Means—Revolution Well in Hand—U. S. Troops on Lookout for Any Body of Men Trying to Violate Neutrality Laws.

Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, Nov. 24.—The Mexican government has ordered the confiscation of all of the property of Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolutionists. Madero has large landed interests in northern Mexico and owns valuable property in the city of Monterrey.

But even if the revolutionary movement should fail and Madero lose all of his property in Mexico, he would not be a poor man. It is known that he has investments in New York and his holdings of continental securities are said to be very large. According to reports reaching here today through government sources the Diaz forces are now in complete control of all of northern Mexico except perhaps small sections of Coahuila and Chihuahua.

Washington, Nov. 24.—"Order has been re-established in all the republic with the exception of the district of Guerrero in Chihuahua, where a faction of about 200 men are not yet completely subdued."

The foregoing is the text of a telegram dated Nov. 23, received today from Enrique Creel, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, by Ambassador de la Barra.

GOVERNMENT NOW HAS REVOLUTION UNDER CONTROL

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 24.—The revolution against the government of Mexico seems well in hand at all points along the border but new ramifications of the revolutionary party are coming to light daily and the fact that they have been purchasing arms and ammunition for some time is gradually being brought to light.

A body of revolutionists has been encamped 20 miles east of Laredo at a point on the Texas-Mexican railway, named Torrecillas. These men purchased 19 horses in that vicinity and have since left, going in a southerly direction.

A cordon of United States troops is on the lookout for any lightening of men attempting to violate the neutrality laws. A detachment of United States troops is at present watching the situation at Minera and will approach it if necessary. The district attorney will proceed to prosecute them.

Gen. Villareal, commander of the military forces along the border extending from Matamoros to Colombia was questioned today regarding a report that men were being conscripted for service in the Mexican army. He unequivocally denied the report and stated that the Mexican army was amply strong to cope with any situation that might arise in the event of a serious situation presenting itself there would be a search of volunteers for federal service.

The Mexican authorities deprecate the fact that the tourist traffic has greatly decreased in the last 10 days. They make the statement that there is absolutely nothing to be feared, and that under all circumstances American lives and property will be protected.

ONLY FAVORABLE INFORMATION GIVEN OUT

El Paso, Nov. 24.—While it is admitted that with the tightening of the censorship established by the Mexican government, only such information as is favorable to the government is being allowed to come to the attention of the revolutionists here, however, the statement that the government is strengthening its position in the north is well understood. Sympathizers of the revolutionists here, however, claim that the present "bull" merely marks the strengthening of the insurgents, and that the real force of the uprising will be felt within a few days.

The most important development of the night was the report that disturbances had broken out in the territory of Tepic, on the west coast. This is a new field, no disturbances having been reported from any points in this section of the country before. A heavy force of troops has been sent to Tepic from Mexico City.

No fighting was reported here last night from any of the revolutionists' strongholds. Parral, apparently, affords the government the most anxious and fully 1,000 federal troops were sent to that point.

All points along the line of the Mexican National railroad between Torreon and Chihuahua were reported tranquil at 2 a.m.

ALL QUIET AT TORREON AND GOMEZ PALACIO

Torreon, State of Durango, Mexico, Nov. 24.—All is quiet here and at Gomez Palacio, a few miles to the north. Not a shot has been fired here and reports that the town had surrendered to the revolutionists are baseless.

The only fighting in this vicinity occurred at Gomez Palacio last Monday, when the rural police put to rout a band of about 100 revolutionists. The engagement cost the rebels and six defenders of the town were killed. A report that 300 revolutionists are within a few miles of Torreon has not been confirmed. Five hundred Mexican troops are in the vicinity.

There is no trouble in the states of Durango, Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Aguascalientes. The excitement caused by the outbreak is subsiding and today business in this territory has been resumed as usual. The fighting at Gomez Palacio resulted from an attempt by revolutionists to loot the tax collector's office. Early Monday morning 80 rebels attacked the police quarters at Gomez Palacio, which was guarded only by Communist Police. The rebels, an advance guard of 20 men, entered the town and opened fire on the police. The revolutionists opened fire and the advance guard was killed but the town was not out of ammunition and were compelled to retreat. The rebels then took possession of the police quarters, opened the prison, liberating a few prisoners and robbing several houses.

During the fight the adjutant, a citizen holding in the defense and a revolutionist were killed. A policeman who was wounded, died later.

Several of the attacking party were

wounded, but they were carried away by their comrades. After routing the police the rebels hand now grown to number 200, entered the government pawnshop, and opening the vaults, seized a supply of arms. They then marched to the tax collector's office and demanded \$5,000, promising to reimburse the collector when the cause of Francisco I. Madero, the rebel leader, triumphed. Under threats the collector opened his safe and the invaders seized \$400.

MARCH OF MARAUDERS.

Leaving the tax collector's office the marauders encountered a party of rurales under command of Chief of Police Zuniga. The rebels were forced back and dispersed. A small band of rurales from Laredo arrived on the scene during the fighting and engaged a group of rebels. The rurales were outnumbered and fell back. Another fight occurred in front of the city market during which two rurales were wounded by machetes, and Felix Chavez, the rural chief, was killed. Another rural was wounded, died later. The rebels retreating, barricaded themselves behind a bridge where in another skirmish two soldiers were killed. At the entrance to a revolutionists fled to the mountains.

The twentieth battalion from Mexico City passed through here this morning. The troops were in full uniform, there is an unconfirmed report of trouble.

EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGER ON ATTACKED TRAIN

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 24.—George A. Sharp, manager of the Southwestern Sattle company of this city, who arrived Wednesday from Mexico, was a passenger on the Mexican Northern train attacked by revolutionists last Monday. Mr. Sharp went into Mexico a week ago and soon found himself in the center of one of the disturbed districts.

His story follows: "When the regular passenger train carrying direct mail and express mail for Guerrero left Chihuahua Monday morning, I was not believed that it would encounter any serious opposition. At San Andres, which is about 40 miles west of Chihuahua, the train was met with a hot rifle fire from revolutionists, who were concealed behind vacant houses and piles of wood. The conductor, the engineer and several soldiers on the train were killed outright as were three women and a young child. Two men were badly wounded and several others injured although not seriously."

SAVED BY ENGINEER.

"The presence of mind of the engineer, who opened the throttle and drove the train beyond the fire of the revolutionists, undoubtedly saved our lives and the lives of the remainder of the train. With the windows of the coaches broken, the frames shattered by bullets and the soldiers in a panic, the train arrived at Bustillos, where the conductor bearing the troops were left on a side track."

"The railway officials, fearing trouble further ahead, refused to take the soldiers to their destination and at last reports they were left within the church afraid to come out. "About noon Monday I was riding into the outskirts of Guerrero, when I was stopped to hear heavy firing in the town. The train was stopped to avoid the trouble, when I was met by two revolutionists who inquired my business and advised me to leave the country for the sake of safety. Guerrero soon fell into the hands of the rebels and the troops are now in a state of siege in the barracks. The revolutionists are expected by the insurgents that the troops will either be killed or taken."

"Leaving Minaca, the band captured San Ysidro, after an engagement which resulted in the death of 20 soldiers and rurales and with only the loss of one revolutionist."

"At this town I boarded the train which was wrecked at San Andres by the revolutionists, who had removed the rails. Several persons were slightly injured by the removal of the rails. The rebels surrounded the train, but seeing there were no troops, did not molest the passengers. It was here that I took a revolver and a knife, and expressed myself in a very optimistic manner that the regime of Diaz is a thing of the past."

"After seriously considering the proposition to hold the passengers of the train as prisoners, the rebels were finally allowed to send a single message to Chihuahua for a relief train, which arrived Tuesday afternoon, and which consequently brought us to Chihuahua. The wreck was not allowed to be cleared."

INSURGENTS CONTROL MEXICAN NORTHWESTERN

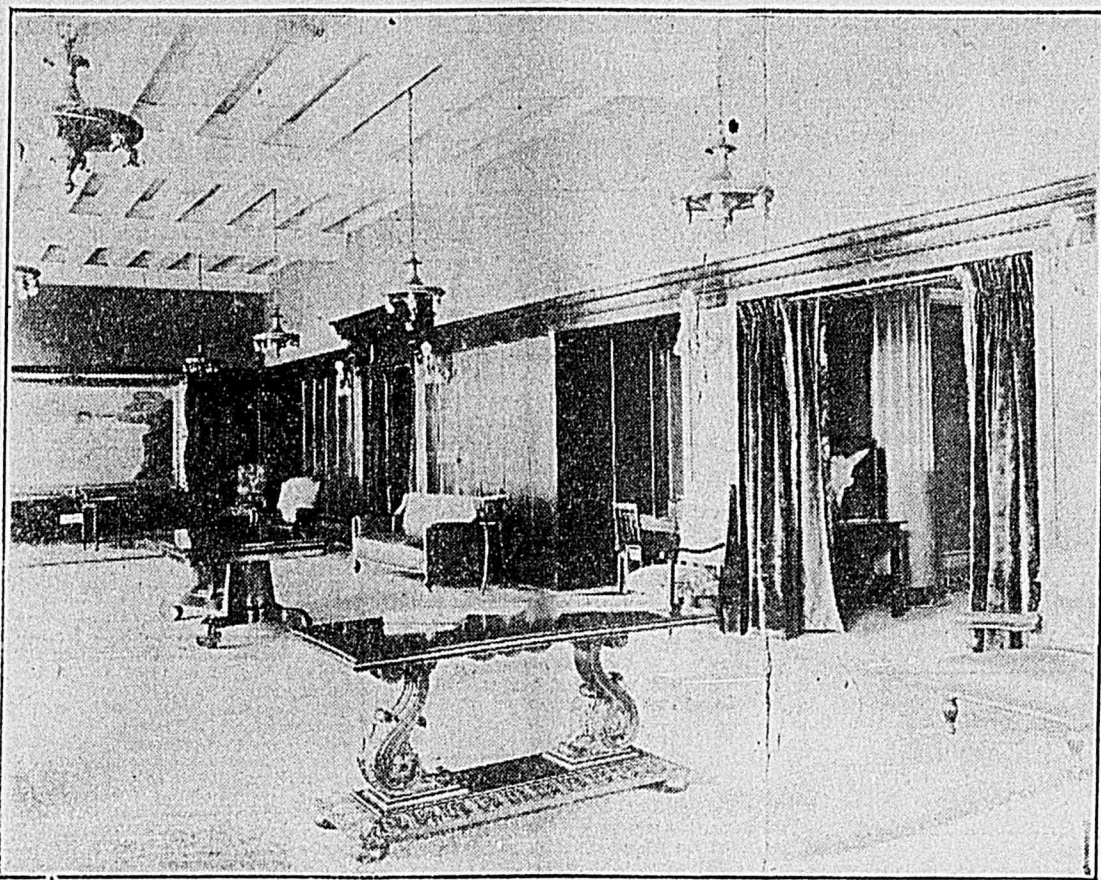
El Paso, Nov. 24.—The insurgents are still in control of the Mexican Northwestern railroad running from Chihuahua to Madera, and trains are only allowed to run at their pleasure. The general manager has been notified that both passenger and freight trains may run for commercial purposes, but that if an attempt is made to carry as many as 100 passengers, the line will be blown from the rails. The insurgents are still menacing Chihuahua, and further attacks may be made at any time.

TOWN OF PARRAL IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 24.—Fully 1,000 soldiers were sent into Parral yesterday by the government and the town is under strict military rule. This is due to the fear that the insurgents will try to capture the rich mines there. At 5:30 a.m. no disturbances are reported in the interior.

The federal forces at Parral fear that they will not be able to hold the town against an attack by insurgents. They are calling for reinforcements. A detachment of cavalry has been ordered to the scene with orders to attack and dislodge the insurgents from their stronghold in a mountain near the city. It is expected that a battle will take place early today with the issue uncertain, as the rebels are gathering strength and resources. It is

(Continued on page two.)



LOUNGING ROOM IN NEW CLUB QUARTERS.

This beautiful room is the gathering place for big crowds of guests last night at the opening of the Commercial club. The room is tastefully appointed throughout, its furnishings of rich mahogany with carpet and hangings in harmonious shades being much admired. In this room are found paintings by H. L. A. Culmer in rich frames, and French plate mirrors complete a most artistic finishing.

Another Burning Question for the Salt Lake Commercial Club

The Salt Lake Commercial club is about to investigate two important questions: one is the high price of coal; another the ever present smoke nuisance in Salt Lake City. The Deseret News suggests that it add a third—the always growing burden of taxes, under which the public is groaning this year as never before.

On all these vital questions the Commercial club can do much to arouse public interest, and a spur to the energies of public officials and perhaps suggest remedies for existing evils. And of all these evils, none is more pressing than the tax burden which continues to grow heavier year after year.

The question is, when will the time arrive that the expense of maintaining state, county, school and city, will be offset by the public income from the growth of population, buildings, improvements, the increased revenue from corporation licenses the inheritance tax etc?

Should not that time be here now?

If Salt Lake is to be made a desirable and attractive place for home seekers, investors and business concerns, something must be done to lighten the tremendous loads under which property owners and business men are staggering. The cost of doing business in Salt Lake has reached such a figure that business men can not help viewing the future with apprehension. Rents continue abnormally high, and owners say it is the taxes that keep them high.

Several leading concerns in Salt Lake have lately made inquiries as to the taxation rates here and in other cities of the country. Everywhere, the comparison is decidedly against Salt Lake City. Bankers seen by a Deseret News representative during the week exhibited the financial statements of banks elsewhere, showing that the amount set aside for taxes for the year 1910 was often not half of what it was here, even when the capital of the outside banks was much the larger.

This year the rate on city property for the first time in the history of the state, reaches the appalling total of 40 cents. That means that the laboring man who owns a \$2,000 home, assessed at 60 per cent of its value (the usual rate) or \$1,200, must pay \$720.

In taxes—more than a month's salary for many a wage earner.

The merchant with a \$10,000 stock of goods, assessed at 60 per cent, must pay \$250.35 in taxes this year, the highest figure ever reached.

The banker's capital and surplus are assessed at 80 to 90 per cent of their face, and he is thus harder hit, relatively, than the other classes of taxpayers. How the banks are penalized by the tax gatherer is shown in the figures that follow.

If the Commercial club were to invite the governor, mayor, chairman of the county commissioners and president of the board of education, to meet with them and to contribute their views on the absorbing question, how can the taxes be reduced?—a great amount of good would surely result. The new legislature meets in January, and if the Commercial club has any recommendations to make they should be considered at once.

Interviews with some of the leading financial institutions of the city by Deseret News representatives elicited some very decided views on the taxation question.

The Saltbury company will have to pay \$25,000 this year. Its management said a reduction ought to be in order. The Deseret National bank paid \$55,000 this year, almost 7 per cent on its capital. The bank officials favored a conference of officials, or anything else that would tend to a reduction of the burden. They said that a certain bank in another state with four times the capitalization of the Deseret National, was making loud complaint because its taxes amounted to \$20,000, or \$13,000 less than those of the Salt Lake bank.

Walker Bros., bankers, said: "Our increased taxation is \$1,500 over that of last year, and is not at all gratifying. We naturally favor any move to reduce taxes, where it can be done without giving the city a set back."

The National Bank of the Republic report an increase of \$4,000 in the taxes of the bank and President Knox, making a grand total of \$25,000. Mr. Knox feared a tax reduction at the present time might result in the curtailing of needed public improvements, although reduction was desirable, if it could be effected without injuring the city.

The Copper National bank's taxes amount to \$25,000 or over. The bank

was outspoken against the discrimination made against national banks in state assessments, as compared with other forms of property.

Z. C. M. L.'s total taxes this year jump to \$34,450. Both Supt. Webber and Treasurer Carlson expressed themselves emphatically on the gravity of the situation.

The Walker Bros. Dry Good company pays total taxes, including those of the Walker estate, and personal taxes, upwards of \$30,000. Their view is that city valuations must be proportionately higher than state and county taxes, for a while anyway, as the city is growing proportionately faster than San Francisco, and necessary public improvements, the schools, police and fire departments must be maintained.

The Keith-O'Brien company reports a heavy increase of taxation, which is anything but agreeable. While uncertain as to what the proposed conference could accomplish, they were ready to agree on any means of relief.

At Zion's Savings Bank & Trust company the increase in the taxes is very heavy. Cashier Beebe cited the case of one lady depositor of the bank who reported to the assessor the amount of savings she had on deposit. She was promptly taxed 4.5 per cent on the total sum, or 4.10 per cent more than she received from the bank as interest.

With regard to a meeting on the tax question, John K. Hardy, private secretary of the governor, speaking for Gov. Spry, said that it would be a good thing. He said that Gov. Spry on a number of occasions has clearly outlined his position in the matter. The governor also believes that the assessed valuation of all property should be approximately its cash value, and that the tax levy will then automatically be lowered. Mayor Brunsford was interviewed, but was very busy and promised a statement of his views later.

Commissioners Walter Burton and J. H. Murdoch, when asked about the advisability of such a meeting, said that good would undoubtedly result. Commissioner Burton also urged that property should be assessed at its actual cash value, and by so doing claims the same amount of taxes as are now received could be obtained a much lower rate of tax levy.

Commissioner Murdoch gave it as his opinion that the state board of equalization should have more power than it now has. County assessors are too much of a law unto themselves, he declared, and there is no getting away from an arbitrary assessment by them. Legislative action should be taken looking to the enactment of laws that will adjust satisfactorily the tax question. Because of varying methods of assessment, he said, some counties, and especially Salt Lake City, pay more proportionately of the state taxes than other counties. He thought that property should be assessed more nearly to its cash valuation and the rate lowered.

NEW CLUB HOME FORMALLY OPENS

Last Night's Housewarming the Season's Most Brilliant Event.

VAST THROTT IN ATTENDANCE

Reception in the Palatial Quarters the Occasion of an Assembly of Representative Men and Women.

Salt Lake's new sky scraper district had its social baptism last night.

In a setting of grandeur never before equaled in the state, the Salt Lake Commercial club's magnificent home was thrown open to 5,000 guests, or over all of whom marveled at the splendor and elegance of the new institution. The ticket count this morning, made by Secy. Culmer, showed that over 2,500 couples had attended.

Exchange place was filled with automobiles and carriages early in the evening, which brought the guests to the formal housewarming by the hundreds. The blazing scene was one truly metropolitan. From every standpoint the reception was a success and the new quarters were declared to be the most elegant, roomy and up-to-date of any in the entire west.

From early in the evening until midnight throngs of men and women moved through the different rooms of the new building, admiring the beautiful and costly furnishings of the club. The women guests predominated in their latest creations of fashion and made a beautiful contrast with the black uniform attire of the men in full dress, as they moved through the building. The reception committee kept the crowds moving slowly from floor to floor, and nothing was left undone to welcome the guests from the time they entered the building until they left. Under the glow of thousands of soft electric lights the beautiful decorations, the artistic tapestries and the unusual pieces of art showed off to great advantage.

As early as 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive. The weather, which threatened to mar the evening, cleared up after a light sprinkle. The reception committee had arranged an awning from the entrance to the club and a carpet was laid under it on which the guests could reach the building without stepping on the ground.

THE RECEIVING LINE.

The housewarming was at its height at 10 o'clock when the building was filled with guests from top to bottom. In the receiving line were J. H. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, George T. Odell, Mrs. Odell, George W. Williams, Mrs. Williams, John Derr, Mrs. Derr, W. J. Halloran, Miss Halloran, Samuel Wetz, Mrs. Wetz, Mayor John S. Brunsford, Mrs. Brunsford, H. L. A. Culmer, Mrs. Culmer, A. W. Carlson, Mrs. Carlson, W. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, H. Clark, Mrs. Clark, W. T. Benson, Mrs. Benson, H. L. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, H. Vance Lane, Mrs. Lane, Frank S. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy.

Entering the building through the main entrance in Exchange place, the guests passed up the marble entrance stair in the beautiful and luxuriously furnished lobby, where they were welcomed by the ladies of the reception committee. They were escorted into the rotunda, in which Montgomery's band furnished splendid music during the reception.

Upon entering the rotunda, the guests were given the first glimpse of the beauty of the interior. At the first landing of the magnificent main stairway, which sweeps up from the west side of the rotunda, is H. L. A. Culmer's painting of the Augusta bridge in southern Utah, which caused a pause in the stream of guests while they admired it in its setting of beautiful furnishings of the rotunda.

Up the marble stairway rising from the west side of the rotunda the stream of humanity took its way to the second floor, where the homelike elegance of the club began to be manifest. The guests surged into the main and the stairs in the entrance to the main banquet room, where 500 persons can be seated together.

THE BANQUET ROOM.

This large room is one of the most beautiful in the city. The ceiling is high, its hanging ceiling and paneled walls in red, blue and gold under the soft glow of the hanging glass chandeliers, made a magnificent sight. The guests surged into the room and expressions of admiration could be heard everywhere. The red room and the gold room were next entered by the guests and the contrasts in the furnishings left a pleasing impression.

The third floor was admired by the ladies for it is entirely given up to them. The billiard room on this floor proved a favorite with the visitors. Seated at tables with billiard equipment, and furnished in a green study in itself, and the success with which the furnishings have been carried out brought forth a continual stream of favorable comments.

The guests saw the chefs at work in the great kitchen, which is a model in every respect. From the fourth floor the guests were taken through the room suites on the fifth and sixth floors, which were furnished by local furniture companies.

After the guests were taken through the building they were escorted into the governor's banquet room where they were served with a light menu. Following the luncheon the guests were invited to make themselves at home in the club rooms.

The lounge room which occupies the main floor at the east side of the building proved a popular retreat. It is beautifully furnished and in the south end is the painting of Shoshone falls by H. L. A. Culmer.

The musical program was a feature of the evening. Appropriate selections were rendered by Montgomery's band and by Shettler's stringed orchestra. The floral decorations were beautiful and were tastefully arranged throughout the building.

In the artistic harmonies and contrasts the decorations furnishings and tapestries present a striking picture of substantial beauty in every scheme giving to the Salt Lake Commercial club a home unrivaled west of Chicago, and one which many believe, the equal in every respect of the best in America.

THOSE RESPONSIBLE.

Two beautiful bronze tablets in the entrance give the names of the board of governors and officers of the club in

BURGLARS COMMIT DOUBLE MURDER

Rev. Andrew L. Armstrong, Aged Eighty, and His Wife Murdered in Their Home.

EVIDENTLY WAS A STRUGGLE

Believed Murderers Were Recognized By Their Victims, Hence The Crime.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 24.—Rev. Andrew L. Armstrong, 80 years old, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dutchess, 10 miles east of here, and his wife were murdered last night in their home by burglars.

The aged couple were shot, and it is believed they died instantly. The pastor and his wife had not retired when the men entered their home about 11 o'clock.

The shooting was heard by Mrs. John Sears, an aged woman who had been for years housekeeper in the Armstrong family. She remained upstairs and was so afraid she might be shot that she hid under a bed until the arrival of her son, who also lived in the house but who had been spending the evening away. Meanwhile the burglars ransacked the house and carried away jewelry, money and other articles.

Mr. Armstrong and his wife were both shot in the head. The aged pastor's body was lying in his study, while that of his wife was in a doorway nearby.

From the condition of the lower floor, it was plain there had been a struggle by the 80-year-old clergyman and his wife to escape the murderers. It was believed the murderers were recognized by the Armstrongs and that they were killed because of this recognition.

The house was not only ransacked but the handsome gold watch worn about the neck of the pastor was snatched from its chain and his pockets were rifled. The Armstrongs lived in an old homestead and the house was known to be a man of considerable means.

A big farm adjoining the house was leased to tenants. Early yesterday morning Joseph Sears went hunting in the neighborhood of New Brunswick.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong was a native of New York state and a member of the Dutchess Presbyterian church for more than 40 years. Mrs. Armstrong was about 45 years old.

CONTEST OVER WILL OF LATE GEORGE S. MYERS

San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 24.—A contest of the will of the late George S. Myers, St. Louis, tobacco merchant and millionaire, who died last month at Redlands, was begun yesterday in the superior court by his three daughters, Mrs. George Myers Copple, Mrs. Mary Myers Craven and Mrs. Robert Myers Babcock. They allege that their father was of unsound mind when the will was executed at Redlands, April 10, this year.

Under the will, the estate is left in trust, the total income to be divided equally among his three daughters and his grandson, George S. Myers, Jr., 19, of New York. When one heir dies his or her share is to be divided among the others until finally the income will go to the last of the four. The personal property is valued at \$3,000,000, having an annual income of \$160,000. The income from the real property is placed at \$60,000 yearly.

BEANS AT FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A BARREL

New York, Nov. 24.—The highest price on record for beans—\$15.00 for 30 barrels—has just been paid by a New York bonding company. They purchased 30 barrels of beans, just plain, ordinary beans of the favorite Boston variety. The bonding company sent its check for the beans to U. S. Commissioner Shilden of the Federal court who applied it in satisfaction of the forfeited bond of J. F. Ehrigott, for merely a bean dealer in the wholesale district.

Arranged in 1907, the beans were held on the charge of having smuggled 30 barrels of beans into the United States from Canada. The duty on the smuggled beans was \$90.

Arranged in the U. S. circuit court Ehrigott was held in \$15,000 bail for trial. He put up \$15,000 in cash with the bond company and then left the country. He has never come back and his bond was recently declared forfeited.

GOOD FORTUNE COMES TO SOCIETY TO AID CRIPPLES

New York, Nov. 24.—Fifty years ago the New York Society for the Relief of the Crippled, bought a little piece of property near the Grand Central station and built a hospital there.

After many years of struggling, the purchase price of \$25,000 was paid. The society has just sold the property for \$1,350,000. The money will build a fine new hospital in some other part of the city and the balance will smooth away the institution's financial difficulties for many years to come.

In 1899, those under whose auspices the building was begun. The name of the late Fisher Harris is prominently displayed and many were the tender expressions heard last night by old friends, who regretted that the well remembered teller for the common good, could not have been present to see the dreams of his life realized.

Those who had the contracts for the club building and its furnishings, all of whom came in for many expressions of congratulatory remarks. The last night are Ware & Freganza, architects; Stewart & Co., general contractors; Salt Lake Electric Supply company, gas and electric fixtures; furniture and decorations of the four lower floors, H. Dinwoody Furniture company, the contract for this alone exceeding \$35,000; the other floors, the bedrooms, card rooms, etc., were furnished by the I. X. L. company, Co-op Furniture company, the Freed Furniture company, F. W. Madsen and the Greenwald Furniture company. The Keith-O'Brien company did much of the beautiful window draperies, and the elaborate supply of linens, napkins, towels, etc., came from the Adams, such company and the Decker Patrick firm.

Secy. Joseph E. Caine who last night had special charge of affairs, and has worked the other side of the coin for months past, saw the last guest out at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Christmas News

Will Be Issued

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th

It will contain in full and complete fashion

The Record of the Year of 1910 in Salt Lake City, Utah and Idaho;

Our Mines and Smelters, our Real Estate and Building Record, our Agricultural and Stock Interests, Dry Farming, Mercantile, Banking, Home Manufactures, and all other branches of business will be fully and authoritatively treated.

The Magazine and Art Section

of the issue will be kept up to the high artistic standard of previous years. The cover will be printed in several colors, bearing a striking design on the front page.

News dealers and agents are requested to place their orders early, as the size of the issue will prevent the printing of a second edition.

Price 15 cents. In Magazine form, 25 cents.